The Washington Times

By The Washington Times Company, E MUNEEY BUILDING, Penns. Ave. FRANK A. MUNSEY, President. R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary, C. H. POPE, Tressurer.

One Tear theduding Sundays), 88.58. Six Mouths, \$1.76. Three Months, 56s.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1916. THE EMPIRE STATE'S PLEDGE

In its last hours before adjourn ment, the New York legislature adopted a resolution pledging the State's support to the National Government in every possible way, in case of a disaster in the foreign relations of the country. It recognizes the imminence of such a danger, and declares that "the legislature pledges to the President and Congress its unqualified support in any action necessary * * * and will support the chief executive of this

of the resources of the State." A more sweeping authorization to the governor to act promptly and effectively, in case sudden exigency may demand, could hardly be asked.

State in any exercise of authority

for that purpose to the full extent

New York has given a fine exhibition of loyalty and patriotism; and New York contains more foreignborn citizens than any other State in the Union. It is an example that the whole country may well emulate.

THE COMPLEX MEXICAN SITUA-TION

Developments in the Mexican situation in the last few days would be attracting wide attention and would be the cause of deep anxiety were it not that the German crisis has temporarily diverted the public mind from Mexico.

For a week the War Department has been sure that Carranga troops were being quietly mobilized in the path of General Pershing's southern advance. The credence placed in these reports indicates that American troops have been secretly sent to re-enforce Pershing. Then came the departure of General Scott for the border, with powers more diplomatic than military, to find out whether the governors of Chihuahua and Sonora were maneuvering the troops on their own account, or whether Carranza was engineering the activity of the Mexican detachments. Not only have the Carranza troops been gathering in advance of Pershing's forces, but they have been closing in on the rear, in a position simultaneously to check Pershing's advance and cut off communication.

So far as the diplomatic issue is concerned, the Mexican first chief seems to have been taking a lesson from Germany. He has allowed it to reported that the governors of Chihuahua and Sonora are not amenable to him, thus giving him an opportunity, if the United States called for a showdown, to disavow their activities

But officially Carranza states that the troops are operating to aid the American punitive expedition, though the measure of their aid so far is negligible. Fortunately the situation was so clearly recognized, if reports be true, that Pershing has been able to assemble and place his troops so that he can defy the Carranza troops and, at the same time, persist in the efforts to catch Villa, if that bandit be still alive.

/ THE ALLIES' BLOCKADE DE-FENSE

The representatives of France and England will shortly hand to the Washington Government a note dealing with our protests against their blockade and its interference with our commerce. As The Times has repeatedly predicted, the case of the allied countries is based almost entirely on the precedents laid down by the United States in the civil war.

The right of a belligerent to vise and even restrict the importations of a neutral, if that neutral seemed certain to pass them on to the blockaded belligerent, was insisted upon by the United States in the cases of Nassau and Matamoros, and acquiesced in by England. It was not rel- and organized that she feels able ished; but the British maritime authorities were far-seeing enough to realize that the rule would be useful man public, at least, will get the to them, as the foremost sea power, at some future time. That time has ing troops from east to west front; now struck.

It has been protested repeatedly that British prize courts have been unduly rigorous in dealing with seized cargoes. But this is disproved by the fact that the packers' it isn't worth while to try overmeat shipments were submitted first matching the western line in such even of his long-suffering Nebrasto prize court, and then on appeal the prize court was reversed and the government bought the cargoes.

Again, it has been insisted that there was undue delay in getting decisions in these admiralty proceedings. Yet the biggest cases pending have now been settled, and settled in fort; and the proof that Russia is not Nebraska for the Republican delefavor of the American shippers; only willing but able to send troops gation! And suppose that later on while the old Springbok case required to their aid is certainly calculated he and Mr. Bryan launch a peace three years, in American courts, before it was adjusted.

Protest has been made against in

taking them off their course, into Kirkwall or other ports, for examnation. This seems really puerile; for if the old rule of exami at sea had been continued, under the conditions of this war, and a few American ships had been torpedoed while lying to for examination, there would have been a frightful uproar of protest. The same people who now object to taking vessels into into port for inspection, would be insisting with still more vehemence that they ought to be taken into port, in order to be safe.

The United States has in the past profited by liberal construction of the rules of blockade. It will probably have need in future to construe those rules liberally, because it is a great naval power, destined to be yet a greater one. It would be sheer folly to talk about building the greates navy in the world, and at the same time insist on international law which would minimize the usefulness of that navy as an offensive weapon

A RUSSIAN ARMY IN FRANCE

It is hard to judge what may be the real significance of the announcement that a Russian army has been landed in France. Berlin will assum that it means that France is nearing the exhaustion of her human reserves, and has been compelled to call for aid from whatever quarter could send it. Further, Berlin will assume that Britain ought logically to have sent these troops, from the two millions or more that it still has in the tight little island.

Why should a great fleet of transports be sent a third the circumference of the globe, to land a force at Marseilles, while Britain has vast forces, or claims to have them, within a few hours of French soil?

The movement of these troops was accomplished without the outside world getting an inkling of what was happening. Possibly the Berlin war office, through its secret service, had information of such a shift of forces but certainly the general public had not. Apparently, too, the movement was a complete success; and seemingly it is now completed, at least for the time being.

General Joffre announces in somewhat flamboyant bulletin the arrival of the Russian brothers, sent as further proof of the Czar's devotion to the cause of France. It is incomceivable that if a stream of transports were to be continued ferrying Slavic soldiers over the long, circuitous route around Europe from Archangel to the Mediterranean ports of France, announcement of the plan would be made. It would be an invitation to German submarines and fast cruisers to attempt raids which might result in disaster.

There is no announcement of the route by which the Russians have reached France, and it is only conjectured that they came from Archangel. That, however, is by far the vostok; but there are two reasons that it works exactly the other way. to be urged against this assumption. First, they would have been in greater danger, passing through the Mediterranean and the Suez route than making the long swing around Europe. Second, it is probable that the determination to send them was reached at the recent economic and military conference of the allies at Paris; and if so, the troops could not have been sent over the long Vladivostok route since that conference

made its decision. . The presumption that France is in desperate need of more forces on its hard-pressed lines is not to be taken too seriously for several reasons. British troops could have been sent, and could have taken over the defense of a still longer section of the trenches, permitting the French to redouble their strength in the sectors left to them for defense. Again, both France and Britain have very large forces in the Near East, which might have been drawn upon and seemingly have not been.

It seems fair then to conclude that the sending of Russian forces to France is largely for moral and political effect. First, it is an answer to charges of Russian disaffection with the cause of the allies; it may be a direct answer to some recent advances of Berlin toward Petrograd, in the effort to arrange a separate peace. Second, it is an avowal that Russia is now so far strengthened even to spare some of her forces, and then take care of herself. The Geridea. Germany has been transportthe allies answer that operation by showing that they can play the same game; and perhaps their announcement of the Russians' arrival is intended to be a tip to Germany that played all sides, and at length seems

manner. Finally, there is the popular effect, in France, of such a testimony like a discarded figure than ever to Russian loyalty. The French people have for many years been allied for making trouble, is yet to be and deeply sympathetic with Russia. learned. They are making their supreme efto inspire them.

We are hardly justified in assuming that large enough transfers of would the combination get? And at tercepting American ships at see and | Slavic forces will be undertaken, to whose expense?

fect. But there are other reasons that might justify the move. The effect on Holland, now balancing on the brink of war, will not be missed. Holland would be far more disposed to engage in the struggle if she were certain that she could be protected from a Teuton deluge such as swept over Belgium. The ability of the allies to make their wide-flung power mobile and available wherever needed, is shown by the Russian movement of re-enforcements. Britain is permitted to keep her troops at home, perhaps with a view to using Holland as the base for a great movement to outflank the German lines in France and Belgium. Hol land will not overlook these possible

THE POLITICS AND THE PACTS

Senator Vardaman, bitterly criticising President Wilson's international policy as outlined yesterday, denounces every suggestion of an at titude that might possibly lead to war, and in effect charges that selfishness of special interests is the backing of whatever sentiment may exist in favor of a strong international policy. He is quoted:

I am not questioning anybody's mo-tives, but I have no doubt that the President's message sent a thrill of joy into the hearts of the holders of Brit-ish and French bonds and the creditors of the allies generally, and I even ques-tion if the manufacturers of munitions of war have been made angry by it.

The insinuation carried by all this is plain enough. There has been too much of that sort of insinuation. Yesterday happened to afford a gauge of the real feelings of the munition makers and investors. While the President was making his talk war stocks were tumbling downward, not climbing upward. Senator Vardaman guessed it pre-

cisely wrong. Stocks of corporationsholding war orders were weakest, lost most, and regained least. Here are some excerpts from the New York Times' market report:

York Times' market report:

The stock market made swift progress yesterday in discounting a possible diplomatic break with Germany. Starting lower than Tuesday's closing level, the war stocks swung downward with occasional slight recoveries until the final accounting of the day a business showed net losses extending from 2 to 10 points. Bethiehem Steel, moving with its usual abruptness, was weaker than its fellows, dropping 20 points.

Holders of Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel, American Locomotive, Studebaker, and others which were especially prominent in the big bull market last summer decided to lessen their commitments, and selling of this sort was especially noticeable after the President's message appeared on the news tickers.

For a half hour before the message was spelled out on the tickers trading became dull. A feeling of tension was evident in brokerage offices and the man who advanced the opinion that the decline so far this week had pretity well discounted a discontinuance of relations with Germany received a small hearing. The tone of prices was considerably better than the lowest of the morning at the time the message appeared. Afterward, a fresh wave of selling began which continued until the close of business. The final prices were close to the bottom in the case of the war stocks.

There is only one difficulty with the theory that the war stock jobmost plausible explanation. They bers are trying to force war in order might have come by way of Vladi- to make profits. That difficulty is The war stocks go down on war talk and rise on peace talk.

THE NEBRASKA PRIMARY RE-SULTS

Mr. Bryan seems to have been defeated for delegate at large to the Democratic national convention, in the Nebraska primary of Tuesday. There were six candidates, four to be elected; and the late Secretary of State on the face of returns to date is rather a bad fifth, leaving him outside the circle of the elect.

On the other hand, Senator Hitch cock, who has been erratic at times but whose sincerity and nerve have not been questioned by anybodyespecially folks who have had the dubious privilege of fighting himwas nominated to succeed himself by an overwhelming vote, He has been rated an anti-Administration man; and so, in recent months, has Mr. Bryan. Yet Bryan was ardently opposing Hitchcock, as well as the Administration.

It really looks as if Nebraska had been moved away from all its moorings. It has become a leading outdoor sport there to "take a fall out of Bryan" whenever possible. Anybody that Bryan supports is anathema; anybody he opposes is a winner. His brother was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, and was enthusiastically licked.

Mr. Bryan seems to have scattered too much. So long as he could use Mr. Wilson to belabor certain ancient enemies, he was a Wilson man. When that . usefulness of the President ceased, Mr. Bryan deserted. Bryan never had a more devoted and enthusiastic supporter than Hitchcock; and the reward is Bryan's opposition. In the end, Mr. Bryan has to have broken down the patience kans, who couldn't keep up with his eccentricities. He looks today more before. What may be his capacity

Suppose Henry Ford has carried party: Bryan for President, Ford for Vice President! How many votes

PROGRAM NEXT WEEK

Dramas To Be Shown Local Theater Patrons.

"The Closed Road," a World Film pro iction, featuring House Peters and arbarc. Tennant, will be given its initial local showing at Crandall's Mon-day and Tuesday. This picture tells the store of Hugh Annersley, a young physi-Wednesday and Thursday William
Farnum will be seen in "A Man of
Sorrew," supported by borothy Bernard. The photoplay is adapted from
the old stage success, "Hoodman Hind."
An interesting sociological problem is presented in "The Chain Invisible," which is scheduled for presentation Friday and Saturday. It is adapted from Richard Le Gallienne's book of the same name, and deals with the development of an overpowering love between two persons of dissimilar tastes. Bruch McRae and Gerda Holmes are the featured players in this production.

Crandall's Avenue Grand. Mary Pickford will be seen at the Avenue Grand on Sunday in "Madame Butterfly," As the foreaken Cho-Chocent, confiding, pathetic figure.

Monday's attraction is the Equitable roduction, "The Struggle," by Harry Chandlee, a Washingtonian, an inter-esting variation of the "eternal triesting variation of the "sternal triangle," many situations of which are
laid in the tropics. Frank Sheridan is
the featured player. Geraldine Farrar
will be seen Tuesday in the Paramount
persentation of "Carmen."
Wednesday's feature is the Metro production, "Her Great Price." with Mabel
Taliaferro in the principal role. Vivian
Martin will be seen on Thursday in
"A Modern Thelma," which closely follows the novel "Thelma, by Marie Corelli. Edna Goodrich is the featured
player in the Paramount picture, "Armsrtong's Wife," to be shown Friday, Saturday's feature is Alice Brady in the
World Film subject, "Then I'll Come
Beak To You."

Crandall's Apollo

The story of an opera singer's career rar photodramatic production, "Temp tation," which will be shown at Cran dall's Apollo next Bunday. Mary Miles Minter will be seen Monday in VLovely Mary." Miss Minter is supported by Mary." Miss Minter is supported by Thomas J. Carrigan.
House Peters and June Elvidge will be seen Tuesday in the World Film production, "The Hand of Peril," a detective drama, which marks a radical departure from accepted standards. Wednesday, Dustin Farnum will be seen in "The Call of the Cumberlands," by Charles Neville Buck.
Thursday brings Theodore Roberts in the Paramount production of Mark Twain's "Pudd'nhead Wilson." Florence Dagmar and Thomas Meighan play important roles. The first northeast showing of Charlie Chaplin's latest success, "A Burlesque on Carmen," will be given next Friday and Saturday.

Ellinor Glyn's "One Day," a sequel to "Three Weeks," will be seen in photoplay form at the Casino tomorrow and sunday. Its action transpires in the mythical kingdom of Veseria, opening mythical kingdom of Veseria, opening with coronation of Paul 1, the infant king, and passing through a series of exciting scenes, the picture moves shead several years to an attempt made on the young sovereign's life.

The cast appearing in this play is said to be exceedingly well balanced. The attraction for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday is the "Salamander." The picture is a film version of the modern picture is a film version of the modern society drama, and is said to be an ex-traordinary production, well out of the usual run of photopiays.

COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Teday's Amusements - Schedule for Tomerrew.

Today.

re. "Nalls and Thorns," the Rev. Leslie Bower. Pifteenth Street. Christian I. Bower, Pifteenth Street, Christian Church, 8 p. m. lock trial, students of John M. Langston School of Law of the Bible College, and Heiping Hand Club, New Bethel Baptist Church, Ninth and 8 streets northwest.

Heiping Hand Club, New Bethel Baptist Church, Ninth and 8 streets northwest, 8 p. m.
Phonograph concert, Home Club, 3 p. m. Lecture, "Investigations on the Mimeral Metabolism of Animala," Dr. E. B. Forbes, under auspiese of the National Academy of Sciences, New National Academy of Sciences, New National Museum, 4:46 p. m.
Good Friday services, Church of Mount St. Sepulchire, Brookland, 8 p. m.
Exhibit of work of Trade Bewing School students of Neighborhood House, Haleigh, afternoon and evening.
Memorial service, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, 8 p. m.
Masonic-Lebanon, No. 7: school of instruction, Royal Arch; Columbia, No. 1, Knights Templar; East Gaie, No. 21, Eastern Star, Odd Fellows-Central, No. 11 Metropolis, No. 16; Phoenix, No. 28; Magenenu, No. 4, encampment.
Knights of Pythias-Syracusians, No. 10; Rathoon Temple, No. 5, Sisters.
Improved Order of Red Men-Mineola Tribe, No. 14.
Socialist Party-Local Northeast.

Amusements.

National—"The Birth of a Nation," motion pictures, 2:15 and 5:15 p. m.
Belasco—"Following the Flag in Mexico," motion pictures, 2, 3:20, 7:20 and 3 p. m.
Poli's—"The Xellow Ticket," 4:15 and 5:15 g. m. Keith a-Vaudeville, 2:15 and 5:15 n. m. Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 3:15 p. m. Loew's Columbia-Motion pictures, 10:20 a. m.

Tomorrow.

Meeting, Petworth Women's Club, home of Mrs. Morton, 3120 H street, 8 p. m. Annual food sale, Ladies' Ald Society of Langdon, Methodist Episcopal Church, and day School room, afternoon and evening. Addresses, T. H. Kearney and R. W. Shufeldt, before Biological Society. Cosmos Club, 8 p. m. feldt, before Biological Beclety, Cosmos Club, 8 p. m.
Extension lecture, illustrated with motion pictures. "Sardine Industry of Maine" and "Destroying Sea wrecks," auspices liureau Commercial Economics, College of History Building, American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska avenues, 3:10 p. m.
Dancing, Home Club, 8 p. m.
Meeting, for election of officers, and entertainment, Ashlar Club, Pythian Temple, 1 p. m.

p. m.
Masonic—St. John's, No. 11; board of directors, Masonic and Eastern Star Home,
p. m.
Odd Fellows—Canton Washington, No. 1
Patriarcha Militant,
Socialist Party—Social supper and dance,

To Tell of Photography.

"Photography in Natural Colors" will the subject of an illustrated lecture by Henry He's at the New National atuseum at 8 o'clock tenight. It is under the auspices of the Federal Photo-graphic Society.

Labor Should Fight Clear of Big Strike GAMETHIS SUMMER On Railroads Here Active Program of Maneuvers

General Walkout Would Mark Beginning of New Deal In This Country's Relations Between Capital and Labor, Expert on the Subject Asserts.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.

"If a great railroad strike should come this year, and tie up industry, it would mark the beginning of a completely new deal in this country's relations between capital and labor."

Thus declared, with a good deal of emphasis, a man who for two decades has been a leader in developing the Government's policy in dealing with common carriers.

The speaker is a man who has always been accounted rather the friend of labor than of capital; who at times has been put down as an antagonist or even an enemy to the railroads.

Nevertheless, he is today firmly convinced that the railroads have right on their side in the pending wage controversy, and that a strike at this time would be not only a calamity to the country but a fearful mistake for organized labor to make.

EFFORT IN NATURE OF HOLD-UP.

He expressed the strong opinion that the effort to exact a big increase in wages at this time is in the nature of a hold-up, and instated that the country is prepared so to regard it.

"There never has been a time," he continued, "when a great railroad walkout could possibly have produced such disastrour consequences as now. Even a few days of it would so complicate a few days of it would so complicate. Work. transportation conditions, that it would require months to straighten them out pacity, employing every ingenuity possible, the railroads are incapable of taking care of the country's business.

"It is time to look this situation squarely in the face. A week of transcopie would be starving in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other large

Work.

Even the more thoughtful members of the organization making the present demand realise this danger of alienating the support of a great majority of the industrial community.

These and other considerations have recently brought some evidences of a desire on the part of the railway organizations to compromise and allow either mediation or arbitration to settle the pending wage question.

Politicians of all parties are devoutly hoping some such method will be adopted, for nohody wants to be responsible for the conditions that might arise.

One of the proposals recently advanced is that a Government inquiry into the whole problem of wages in interstate transportation should be inaugurated, incident to any plan of arbitration or other adjustment, with a view to determine whether the present distribution of the railroad wage fund is equitable.

Many Get Lower Wages. "Our foreign commerce was never so big as now, either in imports or exports; it was never so essential a part of the nation's business. Yet, it would be completely paralyzed if a railroad strike should be inaugurated.
"For several months it has been difficult to get ships with which to move our exports. The whole world is clamoring for shipping, and the supply is inadequate.

oring for shipping, and the supply inadequate.

"The beginning of a strike would be the signal for the withdrawa; of hundreds of bottoms from American trade, and it might be many months before they could be restored to our use. This is one of the most serious dangers, which we confront.

Element of Timeliness. The business the country is not before on the element of time-

"Europe is taking from us only

absolute necessaries of war and of life. There is no telling what the effects on the European war might be if these supplies could not be moved.

"Likewise, it is impossible to sues how calamitous might be the effect upon American manufacturers and exporters who hold contracts abroad. porters who hold contracts abroad.

"One thing is certain, and that is that there never has been a time when the result of such a disaster would be so universally instantaneous. In my opinion, a very few days of such experience would convince the country of the necessity of measures more drastic than have ever before been contemplated; measures which organized labor perhaps does not yet realize, but whose effects it would feel for many years."

Organized labor might well take warning that if a strike should be called it

Organised labor might well take warning that if a strike should be called it would be the signal for initiating new measures of regulation that would sweep away much of the accomplishments of recent years.

Thus, there is talk of measures authorizing the Federal courts to lasue injunctions against strikes and the activities of strikers, under conditions that a few years ago would have been regarded as amounting to Judicial tyranny.

anny.

The most dangerous feature of the present situation, from the standpoint of labor, is that labor is so greatly divided within its own ranks.

Under ordinary circumstances a great

practically determines the earnings of the carriers, by fixing their rates. If, as was recently the case, the railroads are able to show that they have insufficient earnings the Government kindly permits them to charge enough to keep themselves going. Thus rates go up, and if a comparatively small section of the employes are to be permitted to reach in and pull out a big share of the increased earnings, the net benefit to the railroads will be lost. So 't is being proposed that if the Government is going to fix the rates that determine the earnings of the railroads, it might just as properly fix the rates that determine their expenses, that is, the wage rate. And it is very certain that a Government schedule of wage rates would be marked by very much less discrimination between organized and unorganized, between skilled and unorganized, than is now observable. Masons Observe Germany to Send

Memorial Services Held in Honor Arrangements, for 15,000 - Ton of Thirty-third Degree

Maundy Thursday

Masons.

The ceremony of extinguishing the ights, followed by memorial services and the mystic banquet were observed by the members of Evangelist Chapter Knights of the Rose Croix, No. 1, Scottish Rite Masons in celebration of Maundy Thursday last night at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, 433 Third street. The Maundy Thursday celebration of the Scottish Rite Masons is one of the most impressive of the ritual, and is regarded as one of the most important. Knights of the Rose Croix are required to observe it, even though alone in a city, in spirit at least.

The memorial services were held in honor of the following thirty-third degree Masons of this city, who died during the last year: Frank A. Spear, Abraham D. Prince, Thomas F. Hering, Charles H. Miller, Leon R. Friedrich John Hansen, Thomas O. Towles, Edward Willoughby Anderson, Arthur G. Plant, James Cunningham, William T. Johnson, James Patterson, Benjamin Graves, Claude J. Allen, Warren J. Coffin, Maynard W. Rothrock, Edgar G Harbaugh, Richard B. Nixon, Frederick C. Stevens, Joseph H. Johnson, and Adolph N. Spence.

George Roscoe Davis, wise master of Evangelist Chapter, was the toastmaster at the mystic banquet. The toasts were responded to by Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Congressman William D. Stephens of Minnesofa, William W. Germaine, and the Rev. Dr. J. Shera Montgomery. The Rev. Dr. William Tayloe Snyder read the

nvocation.

Musical numbers were presented by the Musurgia quartet, which includes Mrs. Ethel Holtzclaw Gawier, Mrs. William T. Reed, Riehard P. Backing, and Edwin Callow with Harry Wheaton Howard, accompanist. barrels.

Two areas to which particular attention is called are Naval Petroleumn Reserve No. 1, embracing 35,000 acres in Elk Hills. Cal., and Naval Petroleumn Reserve No. 3, consisting of 9,481 acres, covering the Teapot dome in Wyoming.

It is expected the naval bill pending in Congress will have become a law in time to enlist part of the additional 14.000 men provided, and to reorganize the marine and medical corps.

An especial increase of from \$5\$ to 40 per cent in skilled gunners is one provision in the bill which navy officers summer's maneuvers. In the "defense" of New York-the

en the more thoughtful members of

Many Get Lower Wages.

the fact that very numerous classes railway employes are paid wages which

are very low in comparison to those pa

the groups that are now demanding big

Increases.

In other times, when strikes have been threatened, comparatively little attention has been commanded by such con-

rideration.

The most highly favored classes of railroad men would certainly have little to gain, if as a result of their present demands they should ultimately find that part of their wage fund had been taken away from them and distributed among other classes of railroad employes.

It is rather startling to note the num.

It is rather startling to note the num

Government Fixes Rates.

Dvestuffs to U.S.

Shipment Made With British

and German Governments.

Arrangements for the exportation of 15,000 tone of dysatuffs from Germany have been completed by the State De-

partment through negotiations with the

The British government some time ago informed the United States that it would lift the blockade sufficiently to

permit the uninterrupted passage of this

dyestuff shipment from Germany.
Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, in a note to the State Department, states that the German government has agreed to make the shipment, negotiations for which have been in progress for a year.

Lane Sends Estimate

On Petroleum Lands

Secretary of the Interior Lane has sent to the Senate Committee on Public Lands an estimate of the petroleum lands in public ownership and the possible production from these lands.

Mr. Lano's estimate places the acreage of public-owned oil-bearing lands at appreximately 3,000,000 acres. Conservative estimates of the petroleum content of these lands is said to be 750,000,000 barrels.

Two areas to which particular attentions.

British and German governments.

Attention has been directed lately to

In the "defense" of New York—the most elaborate of the summer's maneuvers—the destroyer and submarine flotilias and the mining division will join the fleet. In combination with especial land forces, this will comprise the most formidable defending body which ever has maneuvered or operated near New York. This operation will last from July 24 to 28.

Similar tactics will be practiced off Roston from August 4 to 18.

The rest of the season will be spent in target practice off Hampton Roads.

In the naval bill, a \$1,500,000 apprpriation for a munitions factory is included.

FLEET TO PLAY WAR

Mapped Out For Increased

With the personnel of the navy vast-

summer will engage in the largest and most thorough set of war-game maneuvers in its history. Navy Department officials said today.

In addition to several tests in steaming and naval tactics, the fleet will join

with the army in an elaborate study of how to defend the ports of Boston and New York. From May 15 to September I the flost will be almost constantly ac-

It is expected the naval bill pending

Personnel.

SIX DOGS TO USE U. S. AS SANITARIUM

Zeppelins Scared Little Poms so Owners Left England.

NEW YORK, April 11.-Six nerve-racked bow-wows arrived here yester-day on the American liner Philadelphia

cape the Zeppelins.

There were Bozie, Knightsbridge Imp.
Knightsbridge Sammy, Bimbi, Button-There were Hozie, Knightsbridge Imp, Knightsbridge Sammy, Bimbi, Buttonhook, and Pi, all Poms. Miss E. Loretta Navratil and her sister, Miss Charlotte A. Navratil, who were traveling with their brother, J. R. Navratil, brought them out of the war zone.

The Navratils, although Americans, have lived in Knightsbridge, Hyde Park, London, for fitteen years.

Boxie's nerves went first. She could not take her afternoon tea. Then Fin and Buttonhook refused to sleep in their cribs. When the Zeppelins appeared they took to the cellar. But the climax came when Bimbi became so scared he fell out of bed and hurt his chin.

Standard Oil Man Left \$100,000,000, But No Will

NEW YORK, April I .- Almon Vernon Harkness, former third vice president of the Standard Oil Company, and second largest stockholder in the con-cern, who died in California on Janu-ary 17, 1915, left an estate estimated at more than \$100,000,000. This fact was indicated today when a list of Mr. Harkness' stock holdings was filed in the surrogate's court on an application to determine whether or not Mr. Harkness was a resident of New York at the time of his death, and, therefore, subject to tax here.

Although Mr. Harkness was post ber of public men who talk about es-tablishing government regulation of the wages of interstate carriers. A few years ago such a suggestion would have frightened the average poli-ticism half out of his wits. seventy-five and had been in poor health, he left no will, and the huik of his property will go to his won. Harry Harkness, and his daughters, Mrs. Lila H. Edwards. of Pittsburgh, and Mrs Myrtle K. MacComber. of Holister, Cal. Today, these same politicians are pointing out that the Government practically determines the earnings of

Record Class of 600 to Enter Annapolis in June

Estimates made public by Secretary Daniels show that between 550 and 600 midshipmen, the largest class ever admitted in any single year, will be in the entering class of 1916 at Annapolis in

Examinations for admissions closed yesterday, 1,797 candidates having competed for admission. The extraordinarily large class is the result of the recent act of Congress virtually doubling the membership of the Academy.

Japan Refunds \$365 to **American Red Cross**

The aJpanese oGvernment has refunded to the American Red Cross \$365. expended last summer for the relief of the destitute on the island of Rota, in the Pacific Ladrone Group.

The island trade had been paralyzed by its capture by Germany, and many of the inhabitants of Rota were in need of food.

The gove nor of Guam called the at-tention of the Red Cross to their plight, and aid was rushed to the island.

Three Prisoners Escape Clad Only in "Nighties"

Police and detectives throughout the city have been instructed to search for three colored men in blue "nighties." They escaped last night from the Washington Asylum Hospital, wearing nothing but blue nightshirts and blue overalls. All three were prisoners.

One was held for intoxication, one for mental examination, and the third ment, negotiations for which have been in progress for a year.

It is stipulated that this shipment is a "single exception," and that the United States must give assurances that the dyes will not be re-exported to nations at war with Germany.

Previously the German government had insisted that the dyes would not be shipped until a similar shipment of cotton to Germany was permitted to pass through the British blockade, but Germany withdrew from this position.

Lecture on Nutrition At National Museum

Dr. Carl Voegtlin, of the Public Health Service, will lecture on "The Relation of the Vitamines to Nutrition in Health and Disease," at the New National Mu-seum at 4:46 o'clock this afternoon. The lecture is one of a series on nutri-tion topics arranged by the Academy of

Five Campfire Girls Here Win National Honors

National honors were conferred upor National honors were conferred upon five Campfire Girls at a grand council of the organization held last night in the studio of Henry Bush-Brown. 1728 G atreet northwest. They are Carol Johnson. Helen Loudenslager, Margie Lee Runbeck, Letty Stewart, and Margaret Merrill. Vivian Michael was initiated to the rank of firemaker. Mins Edith M. Kampsthorne, of New Zealand, field secretary, addressed the council.